

## THE LUCKY MAN OF WALLST.

## DIARY OF ONE WHO THIED A SHORT CUT TO FORTUNE.

The Park Full of Difficulties for Himself but Profit for the Brokers—Sketches About the Tickler—Six Months of Hard Labor.

I saw no reason why I could not make money in Wall street. I had taken one dip in the breakers, and on finding a handful of gold took away my margin, locked it up, and remained away from the street two years. I was told by the broker that it was a mean trick, and that if he had thought that I intended to snatch the first profit that I made and take it away, he would not have opened the account. His feelings seemed to be hurt, because I knew when to quit. He said with a whirling motion of his hands, that he thought I was going to keep turning my money over in stocks, selling and buying, buying and selling. I was a slowpoke, and having bought 100 shares of Union Pacific, and having sold it when it was three points up, with a clean profit of about \$275, my ambition was satisfied, and I only wanted to get my margin out of the mysterious apartment behind the glass doors, where gas lights burned all day, and to go home. The broker was all smiles when he got the margin; he seemed to be disappointed in me when he gave it up, but I thought that \$275 for three days was enough to satisfy any one, and I hadn't any complaint to make.

Two years later I wanted to get another \$275 easily. I took the margin and went to another office. It was in the back of the building, facing a prospect of white walls and iron shutters. A tickler at the wall kept up a ceaseless racket unending a wheel of tape. Some well-dressed men sat around in a mousy way. They were brokers, and they shod their feet in shiny leather. A busky-voiced man with sandy beard watched the white ribbon with the interest of a snarler reading a dime novel. A canary bird, high up in the area at the janitor's window chirped, and there was an occasional twitter of a sparrow. The man at the tape now and then called out, "N. W. a quarter higher." "The market is dull." All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander.

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up with — the name of the stock. I didn't have enough left over, so I went to a general short-hander."

"How do you account for the rapid growth of the Knights of Labor in a country in which they have no organization?"

"They can be best explained by a contemplation of the means of the order. The organizers of the Knights of Labor have from the beginning been selected from the most intelligent element, and have been instructed as its founder used to instruct the novices of his first local assembly. They commit to memory all the addresses, obligations and formulas so as to be better able to impress those whom they induce to enter the organization. As a rule these organizers are young men who travel from place to place, taking employment in various trades and occupations, and come in contact with men who seem to be the most trustworthy and intelligent. The organizer speaks to them of the principles of the order, and the means of improving himself and the means of improving that condition. The best means to the accomplishment of these ends always represented themselves as the organization of masses. As soon as ten men are secured they are initiated, and a charter is applied for. The place of our meeting are not given to any one, but the brokers come in.

The place is turned a mixed assembly, consisting as it does of men from different trades who attend the meetings in our own trade, and the head of the most能使 assembly comes in. This is the mother of a number of trade assemblies in every given locality. The working of an organization is to get the men to work together to meet set orders with the elements of mutual aid and society and the protective and defensive features of a true union after the organization has been formed. It is the duty of the broker to suffer from oppressive laws, find ample opportunity to make known their views in the debates. Labor in All Its Interest is the motto of the organization, must be discussed in every meeting."

"Are strikes, as a remedy for the grievances of workingmen, encouraged by King?"

"I am not from memory from the ritual of our order. We are not encouraging strikes, but we are trying to encourage our members to strike when they see anything that is wrong."

"How's the market?" asked one.

"The market is still up," said the broker, "but the market is dull."

"All were strangers to me, and as I sat waiting for the member of the firm, who was in the Exchange, they eyed me with suspicion. I was about to leave when I saw that stock at 70. I saw that it was one of those golden opportunities that make men rich, and I concluded to take away \$1,000 more. I had to wait for the stock to fall, and when I did, I had a margin left over.

"I could understand, for my account, got a long strip I didn't understand, received a check for \$275, and concluded to sell my Government bond and buy another stock. The broker was a good one. He leaded me the next day and got the stock. I felt good, was well dressed, and was smoking a cigar that cost 50 cents. There was a burly fellow, who was about to leave, when I learned that a certain stock had broken. The current opinion was that the stock was being dumped by the brokers. The broker said that he had loaded him up